

handle funds if so assigned”; had a poor ability to function independently; and had only a poor to fair ability to understand, remember and carry out simple job instructions. These limitations were not reasonably incorporated into the claimant’s RFC, and the claimant was prejudiced in view of the ALJ’s determination that she could return to her skilled past work.

On remand, the ALJ must reconsider the claimant’s mental/cognitive impairments and issue a new decision.¹ The ALJ must reconsider the findings and opinions of Dr. Drumheller and Dr. Brian Thomas. The ALJ must give good reasons supported by substantial evidence in the record for rejecting any medical opinion. Before determining the claimant’s RFC, the ALJ may order an additional consultative examination and/or seek the assistance of state agency physicians who will review the entirety of the medical evidence and render an opinion on mental RFC. Finally, if necessary, the ALJ must obtain supplemental vocational expert evidence on the issue of whether there is any work the claimant can perform in view of all relevant vocational factors and her physical and mental impairments.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that this case is REVERSED in part and REMANDED for further proceedings.

This, the 15th day of May, 2019.

/s/ Jane M. Virden
U. S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

¹ The ALJ’s findings and conclusions with respect to the claimant’s physical impairments are affirmed and shall be incorporated into the new decision.